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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/544,632	04/06/2000	Goro Hori	506.35379CC2	9269
20457 7	7590 05/07/2003			
ANTONELLI TERRY STOUT AND KRAUS SUITE 1800 1300 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET			EXAMINER	
			KISHORE, GOLLAMUDI S	
ARLINGTON, VA 22209			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1615	1,
			DATE MAILED: 05/07/2003	(6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No. **09/544,632**

Applicant(s)

Hori

Examiner

Gollamudi Kishore

Art Unit **1615**



	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears	on the cover sheet with the correspondence address		
	for Reply			
THE	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.	TO EXPIREthree MONTH(S) FROM no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the		
mailing	date of this communication. period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the			
- If NO p - Failure - Any re		and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. The application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status	patent term adjustment. 366 37 CH 1.704(b).			
1) 💢	Responsive to communication(s) filed on Feb 3, 20	03		
2a) 🗌	This action is FINAL . 2b) 💢 This act	ion is non-final.		
3) 🗌	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposit	ion of Claims			
4) X	Claim(s) 17, 18, and 28-48	is/are pending in the application.		
4	a) Of the above, claim(s) 17 and 28-34	is/are withdrawn from consideration.		
5) 🗌	Claim(s)	is/are allowed.		
	Claim(s) 18 and 35-48			
	Claim(s)			
8) 🗌	Claims	are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.		
Applica	tion Papers			
9) 🗌	The specification is objected to by the Examiner.			
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are	a) \square accepted or b) \square objected to by the Examiner.		
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the d	rawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).		
11)	The proposed drawing correction filed on	is: a) \square approved b) \square disapproved by the Examiner.		
	If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply t	o this Office action.		
12)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exami	ner.		
	under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120			
	Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign pr	iority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).		
a)	All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of:			
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.				
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents hav			
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority do application from the International Bures	au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		
_	ee the attached detailed Office action for a list of the			
	Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic			
a) ∟ 15) □	and the same of th			
	Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic	priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.		
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)				
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)		
_	ormation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s).	6) Other:		

DETAILED ACTION

The filing under 1.114 dated 2-3-03 is acknowledged.

Claims included in the prosecution are 18 and 35-48. Claims 17 and 28-34 remain withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 29-30, 36-37, 45 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

These claims recite treating with phospholipase. It is unclear as to what phospholipase applicant is referring to. There are different phospholipases, A and D for example and the function of one of the phospholipases is to remove the phosphate head group and when this is removed, the lipid is no longer a phospholipid. The specification does not adequately define this term.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 18 and 35-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugano (J. Nutr., 1990) or Sugano (Atherosclerosis, 1988) by themselves or in combination with Imaizumi (Agri. Biol. Chem., 53, (9), 1989 of record.

As pointed out above, these references teach the effectiveness of soybean proteinphospholipid complexes in lowering the cholesterol levels (note the abstracts and Tables in both). The amounts of phospholipids in Sugano however, are lower than the amounts in instant invention.

Imaizumi teaches that the administration of phospholipids causes the reduction in the serum cholesterol levels (note the abstract).

It would have been obvious to alter the amounts of the phospholipids in the phospholipid-soy protein complex in Sugano, with the expectation of obtaining the best possible results, since Imaizumi teaches that phospholipids by themselves lower the cholesterol. The criticality of the enzyme modified phospholipid is not readily apparent to

the examiner; as pointed out above, the specification does not provide a definition or

experiments conducted with this product.

5. Claims 18 and 35-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Sugano (J. Nutr., 1990) or Sugano (Atherosclerosis, 1988) by

themselves or in combination with Imaizumi (Agri. Biol. Chem., 53, (9), 1989 of

record as set forth above, further in view of Jenkins (Nutrition Reports

International, 1983) also of record.

Jenkins while disclosing the effects of dietary protein and lecithin on plasma lipids,

lipoproteins and cholesterol, teaches that the level of dietary lecithin controls the effect of

the source and type of protein on the lipid metabolism (note the abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to vary the amounts of lecithin in the

compositions of Sugano, 1990 and 1988 since as pointed out above, Imaizumi teaches that

phospholipids by themselves lower the cholesterol and Jenkins teaches that the level of

dietary lecithin controls the effect of the source and type of protein on the lipid metabolism.

6. Claims 18 and 35-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Sirtori (Ann. Nutr. Metab. 1985) in combination with Williams

(Perspectives in Biology and Medicine, 1984).

Sirtori teaches the effectiveness of lecithinated soy proteins in lowering cholesterol

(note the abstract). The amount of lecithin in the complex however, is lower than the

amount in instant invention.



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Williams teaches the effectiveness of phospholipids in cholesterol removal (note the entire article).

It would have been obvious to alter the amounts of the phospholipids in the lecithinated soy proteins in Sirtori with the expectation of obtaining the best possible results since Williams teaches that phospholipids by themselves lower the cholesterol.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to vary the amounts of lecithin in the compositions of Sugano, 1990 and 1988 since as pointed out above, Williams teaches that phospholipids by themselves lower the cholesterol and Jenkins teaches that the level of dietary lecithin controls the effect of the source and type of protein on the lipid metabolism.

7. Claims 18 and 35-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sirtori (Ann. Nutr. Metab. 1985) in combination with Williams (Perspectives in Biology and Medicine, 1984), Jenkins (Nutrition Reports International, 1983).

Sirtori teaches the effectiveness of lecithinated soy proteins in lowering cholesterol (note the abstract). The amount of lecithin in the complex however, is lower than the amount in instant invention.

Williams teaches the effectiveness of phospholipids in cholesterol removal (note the entire article).

Jenkins as pointed out above, while disclosing the effects of dietary protein and lecithin on plasma lipids, lipoproteins and cholesterol, teaches that the level of dietary



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lecithin controls the effect of the source and type of protein on the lipid metabolism (note the abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to vary the amounts of lecithin in the compositions of Sirtori since Williams teaches that phospholipids by themselves lower the cholesterol and Jenkins teaches that the level of dietary lecithin controls the effect of the source and type of protein on the lipid metabolism.

Applicant's arguments based on the declaration have been fully considered, but are not found to be persuasive. Applicant, based on the declaration, argues that the combination produces a synergistic effect. These arguments are not found to be persuasive for the following reasons. First of all, in experiment I applicant only compares the amounts of lecithin in the complex. There are no corresponding experiments with the same amounts of phospholipid alone to come to the conclusion that the results are synergistic. The data presented in Table II of the declaration appears to show an additive effect with regard to both serum cholesterol and the liver cholesterol; as evident from the prior art, soybean protein and lecithin each by itself has the ability to lower cholesterol and therefore, an additive effect is to be expected and it is not an unexpected finding. Secondly, these studies were performed with only soybean protein and not with hydrolysates or wheat protein; claims recite these besides soybean protein. The studies are also not commensurate with the scope of the claims in terms of 'enzyme modified phospholipids or lecithin.

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8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to *G.S. Kishore* whose telephone number is (703) 308-2440.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 6:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, T.K. Page, can be reached on (703)308-2927. The fax phone number for this Group is (703)305-3592.

Communications via Internet e-mail regarding this application, other than those under 35 U.S.C. 132 or which otherwise require a signature, may be used by the applicant and should be addressed to [thurman.page@uspto.gov].

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-1235.

Gollamudi S. Kishore, Ph. D

Primary Examiner

LS Kuhr

Group 1600

gsk

May 5, 2003